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Fig.1

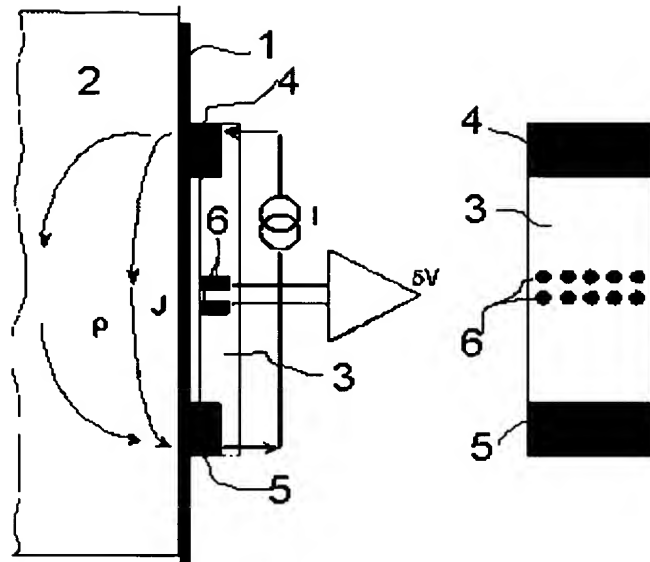
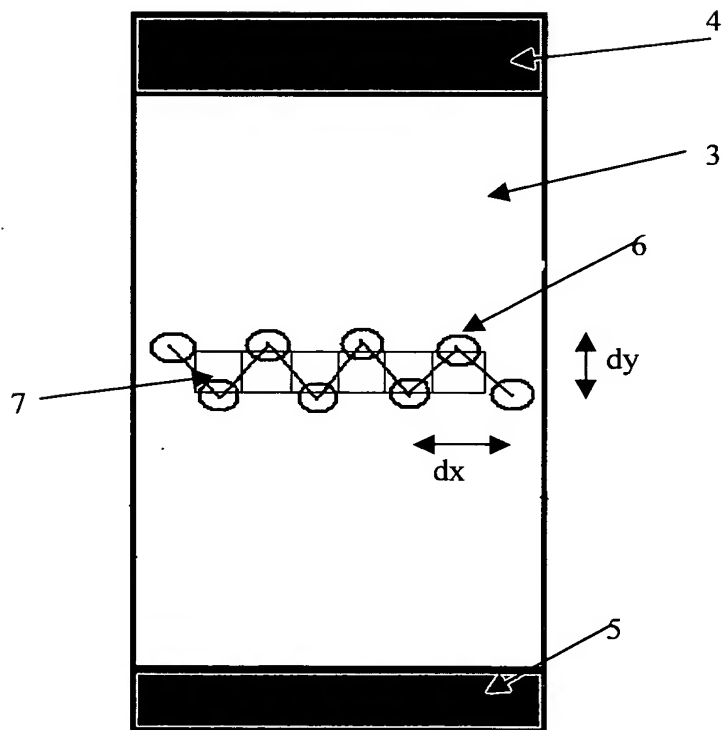


Fig.2



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Fig.3a

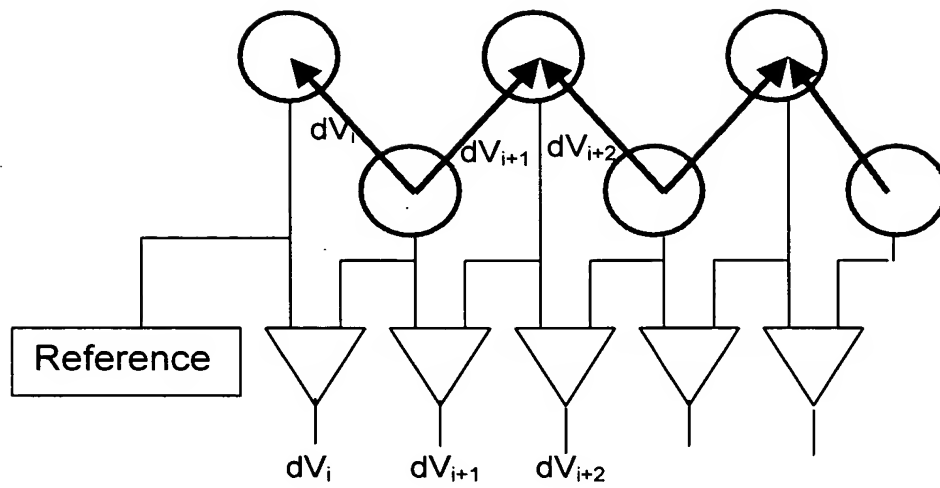


Fig.3b

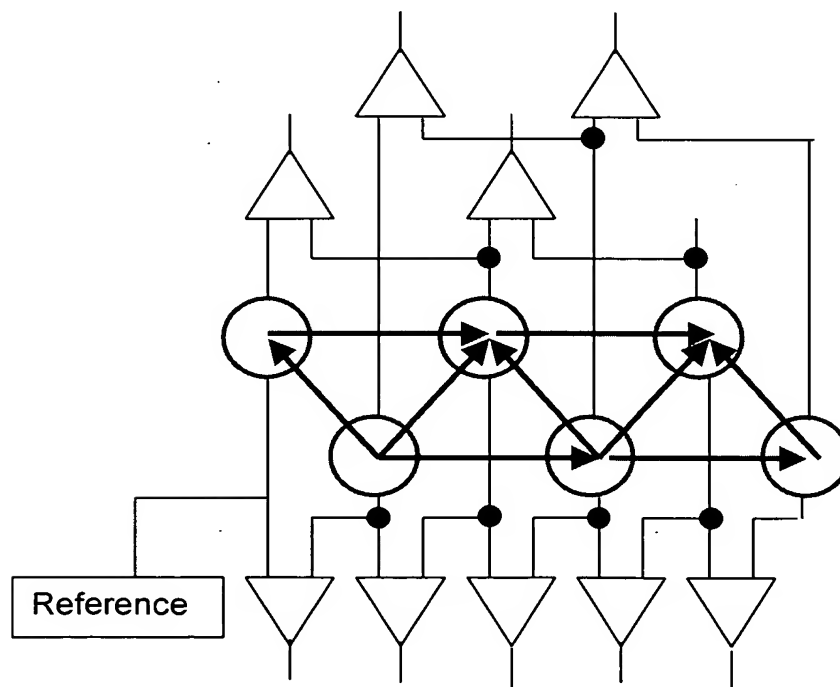


Fig.3c

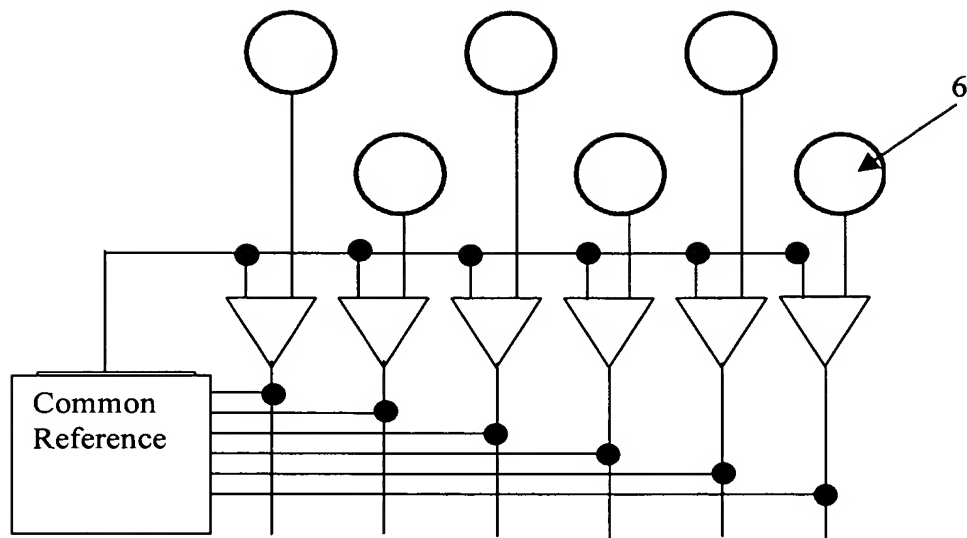


Fig.4

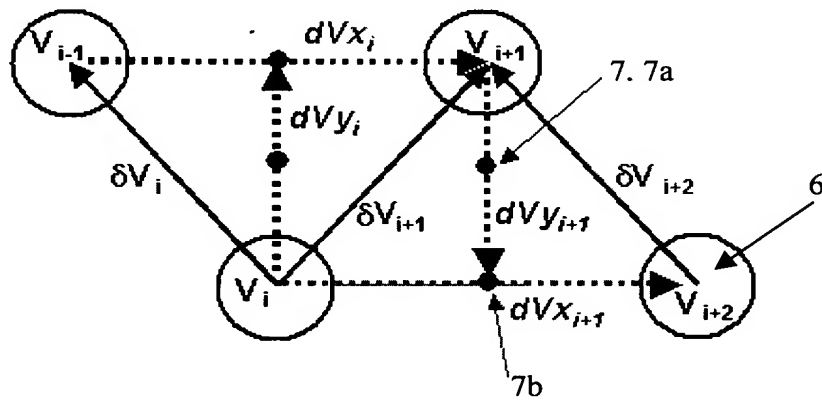
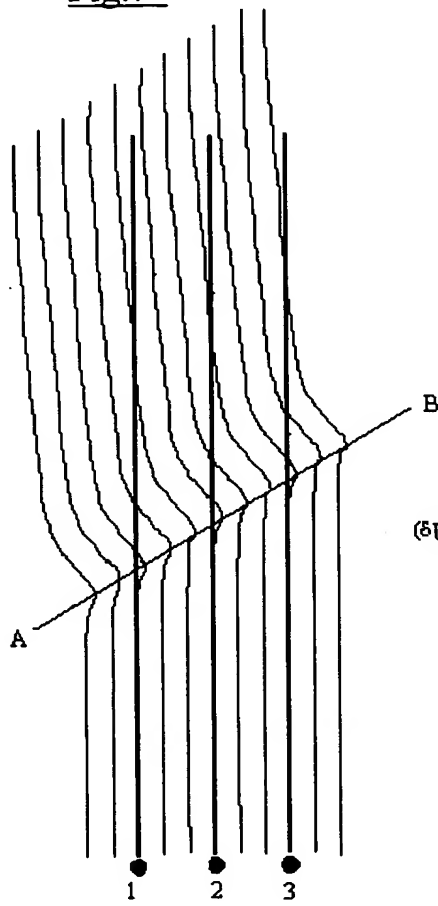
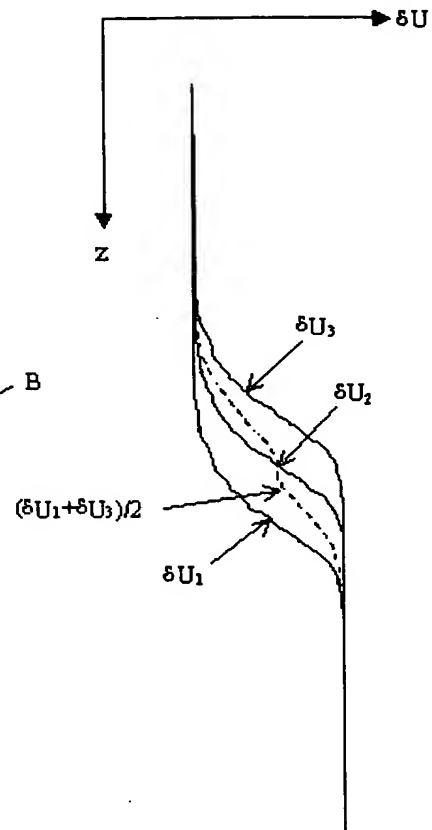


Diagram illustrating the geometry of a 2D grid for a numerical scheme. The grid consists of nodes arranged in a 3x6 pattern. The vertical distance between the middle row and the top/bottom rows is labeled dy . The horizontal distance between adjacent nodes in the middle row is labeled dx . The middle row nodes are solid circles, while the top and bottom rows are dashed circles. Arrows point from the middle row nodes to the top row nodes, labeled $dy/2$. A legend on the right indicates: dashed line for Depth $d-dy$, solid line for Depth d , and dotted line for Depth $d+dy$.

The diagram shows a closed cycle with three states, each represented by a circle. The processes connecting them are labeled δU_1 , δU_2 , and δU_3 . Process δU_1 is a solid line from the bottom state to the top-left state, with a label γ_1 near its start. Process δU_2 is a dashed line from the top-left state to the top-right state, with a label γ_2 near its end. Process δU_3 is a solid line from the top-right state to the bottom state, with a label γ_3 near its end. A label δV_2 is placed near the bottom state. A horizontal double-headed arrow at the top is labeled dx , and a vertical double-headed arrow on the left is labeled dy . An angle ϕ is shown at the bottom state between a horizontal line and the process δU_1 . An angle $180-\phi$ is shown at the top-right state between a horizontal line and the process δU_3 .

Fig.7Fig.8

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Fig.9

